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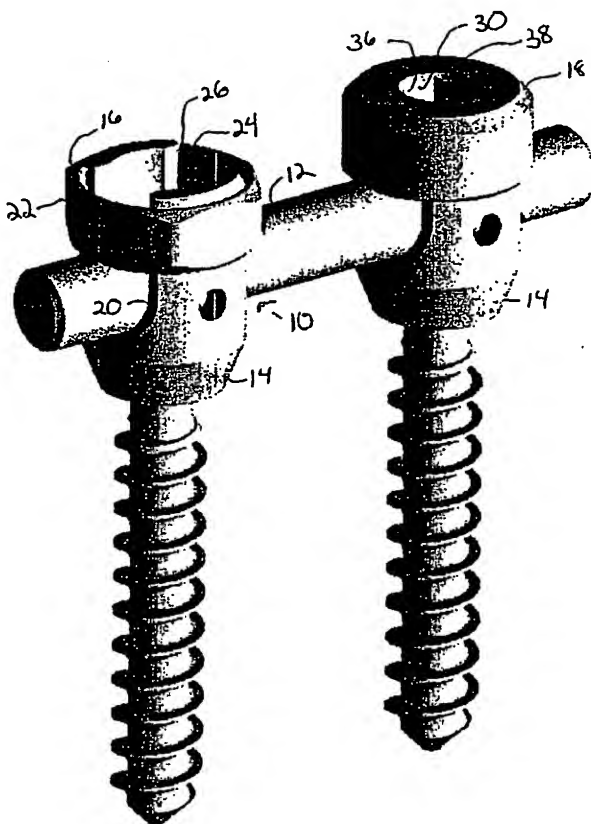
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- (71) Applicant: **INTERPORE ORTHOPAEDICS, INC.** [US/US]; 181 Technology Drive, Irvine, CA 92618 (US).
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- (72) Inventors: **PERRA, Joseph, A.**; 436 Horseshoe Drive, Shoreview, MN 55126 (US). **PUNO, Rolando, M.**
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: **SELF-ALIGNING CAP NUT FOR USE WITH A SPINAL ROD ANCHOR**



(57) Abstract: A spinal stabilization system (10) comprising: a bone anchor having a recess which defines a rod receiving channel (20) and having sidewalls which extend beyond the rod receiving channel which include external threads; a rod (12), and a locking member (16) havign a sidewall defining an internal recess (36) having internal threads (49) that mate with the external threads of the anchor, and a top wall (44) with a cavity (36) defining an internal torque driving surface (39), and a guide member (46) that extends downwardly from said top wall into said internal recess.

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SELF-ALIGNING CAP NUT FOR USE WITH A SPINAL ROD ANCHOR

5 **THIS PATENT APPLICATION IS BASED UPON U.S. PROVISIONAL
APPLICATION SERIAL NO. 60/181,010 FILED 02/08/00**

 The invention relates generally to locking nuts for use with a
spinal implant system, and more particularly to a self-aligning cap nut,
10 which requires less clearance for tightening and further which has
improved rod gripping characteristics.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

 It has become an established procedure in treating certain spinal
15 conditions to surgically implant a spinal stabilization system. Generally,
these systems include two similar sets of implants, which are inserted
on both sides of the spinous processes. Each set has one or more
elongated rods, or plates, which span multiple vertebral bodies and
secure them in alignment by means of a bone anchor member, typically
20 a screw or a vertebral hook. The anchor may include a channel, which
is intended to cradle the rod as it extends along its longitudinal axis from
one anchor to the next. Finally, locking means secure the rod in the
channel so that its position relative to the anchor remains fixed. The
locking mechanisms include sliding members, which form a dovetail
25 cooperation with a top opening in the anchor. Other locking members
may include a threaded cooperation with the anchor, which allows the
locking member to be tightened down into a secure contact with the
rod.

As these implant systems may be used to correct a misalignment of the vertebral bodies, relatively large forces may act against the components. For example, the rod may be subjected to torque and/or bending, which the anchor and locking member must counter in cooperation so that the system may function as intended. Particularly strong forces are generated when a surgeon uses the system for correction of a spinal curvature, such as scoliosis.

In addition to the issues regarding the ability of the system to resist forces, these systems must be as minimal and non-invasive as possible in order to inhibit negative impact on the affected surgical area. Further, the system must be designed for ease of implantation and assembly. It is an advantage for the system to be streamlined with few parts for assembly, and with parts that go together easily and which can be disassembled as well.

The current invention provides a locking member, which can be used in conjunction with externally threaded bone anchors currently in existence. However, in order to reduce the space needed to apply the new locking member, it has an internal torque driving surface. In particular, this internal surface is a hexagonal recess, although it is envisioned that other torque receiving configurations could be used. Further, the locking member of the present invention is self-aligning so as to minimize cross threading. This is accomplished by providing an internal projection or boss, which extends into the recess of the anchor

member and fills the recess above the rod channel between the sidewalls of the anchor. This projection also acts to stabilize the sides of the anchor so as to prevent the side-walls from collapsing inward at high torque forces. In addition, the projection includes a high friction surface on the bottom in order to further increase the gripping force which can be applied to the rod by the locking member or cap nut. In particular, this high friction surface is a circular ridge, which provides for two additional points of contact with the rod surface. Thus, the cap nut of the present invention grips the rod with the external edge of the nut and with the internal ridges of the projection, which contact the rod.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a top perspective view of a spinal system in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the locking member in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 3 is a side plan view of the locking member in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 4 is a cross-section taken along 4-4 of Figure 3;

Figure 5 is a side plan view of an implant assembly in accordance with the present invention; and

Figure 6 is a cross-section of the assembly taken along 5-5 of Figure 5.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The spinal implant system 10 of the present invention is shown in Figure 1 with an elongated cylindrical stabilization rod 12, and two rod anchors 14 each having a locking member 16, 18 which holds the rod securely in the rod channels 20 in the anchor members. The locking member 16 is a prior art locking nut. It includes an external torque-driving surface, which is an external hexagon 22. It also includes a through bore 24, which includes internal threads that mate with external threads on the side-walls 26 which extend upwardly beyond the rod channel 20 of the rod anchor 14.

The locking member, or cap nut, in accordance with the present invention has an internal torque driving surface 30. It is illustrated as an internal hexagon; however, it is within the scope of the invention to use other internal torque driving configurations, including for example key shapes, I-shapes, star shapes and the like. This enables closer positioning of adjacent anchors since it reduces the size needed for the torque-driving tool. This is intended in particular for use in the low back region. The beveled surfaces 38 of the cavity 36 framing the internal hexagon helps in seating the torque driving tool and avoids sharp edges.

The cap nut 18 has a smooth cylindrical side wall 40 joined by a beveled area 42 (which reduces the possibility of irritation to the surrounding area) to a flat top wall 44 that includes the cavity 36. On the inside, the sidewall 40 has internal threads 49, which mate with

external threads on the anchor 14. These threads are illustrated as buttress threads.

Further, the cap nut has an internal recess 36. A guide member or boss 46 extends downwardly from the top wall 44. For ease of production, the boss 46 includes a sleeve 48, which extends over the projection 45 formed by the cavity 36. This provides for the proper clearance between the boss 46 and the sidewalls of the anchor. On the bottom surface 50, the boss 46 includes an annular ridge 52, which projects downwardly beyond the terminal edge 58 of the side wall 40 of the cap nut. When the cap nut is tightened onto the anchor, the ridge 52 provides for two additional points of contact with the rod surface. The terminal edge 58 of the sidewall forms a first circular gripping surface, which contacts the rod circumference. The ridge 52 forms a concentric inner gripping means, which substantially augments the ability of the cap to lock the rod in position in the anchor channel.

While in accordance with the patent statutes the best mode and preferred embodiment have been set forth, the scope of the invention is not limited thereto, but rather by the scope of the attached claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A spinal stabilization system comprising:

5 a bone anchor having a recess which defines a rod receiving channel and having sidewalls which extend beyond the rod receiving channel which include external threads;

a rod, and a locking member having a sidewall defining an internal recess having internal threads that mate with the external threads of the anchor, and

10 a top wall with a cavity defining an internal torque driving surface, and

a guide member that extends downwardly from said top wall into said internal recess.

15 2. A spinal stabilization system as set forth in claim 1, wherein said guide member includes a bottom surface, which has a high friction surface.

20 3. A spinal stabilization system as set forth in claim 2, wherein said high friction surface is an annular ridge.

4. A spinal stabilization system as set forth in claim 3, wherein said internal torque surface is an internal hexagon.

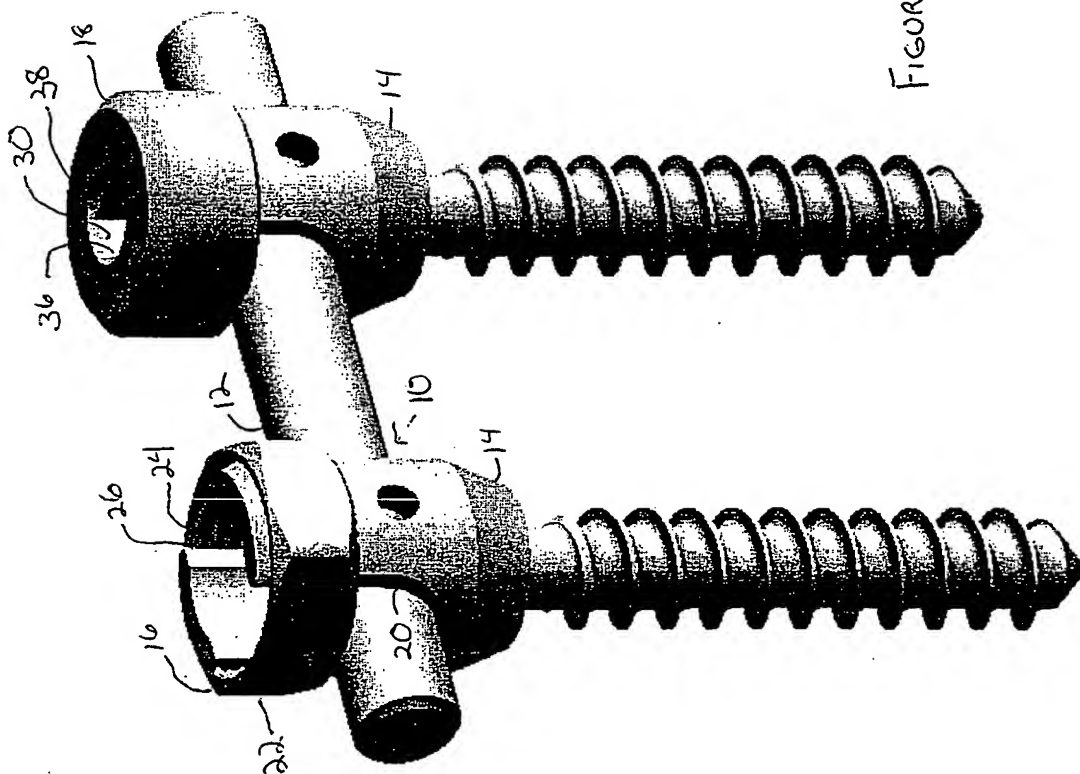


FIGURE 1

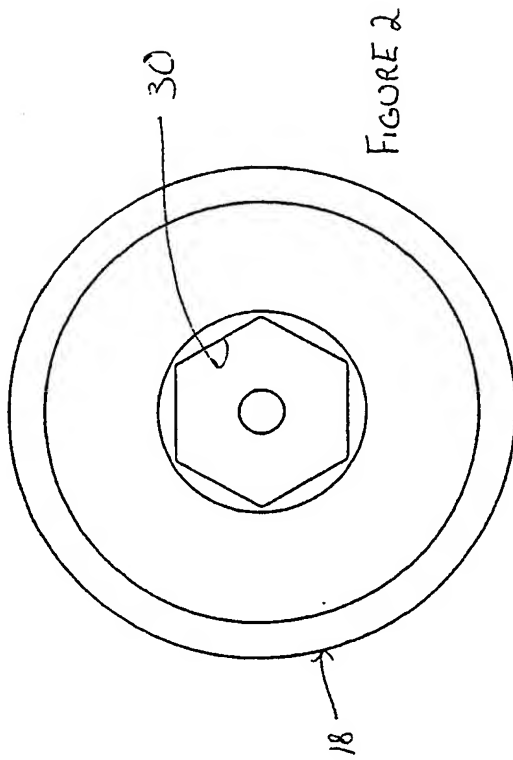
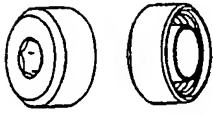


FIGURE 2

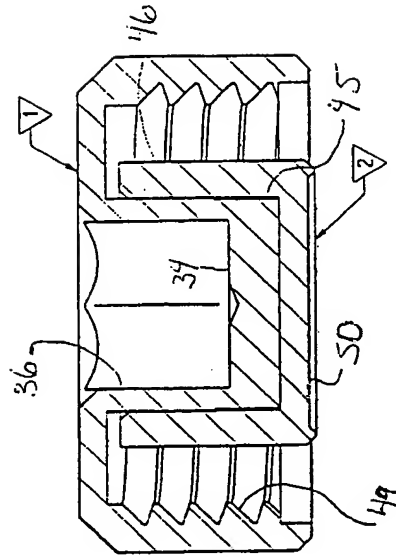


FIGURE 4

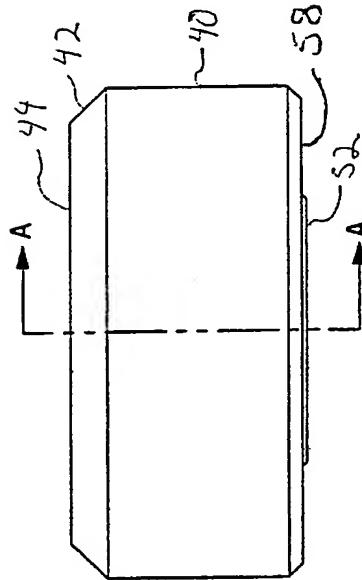
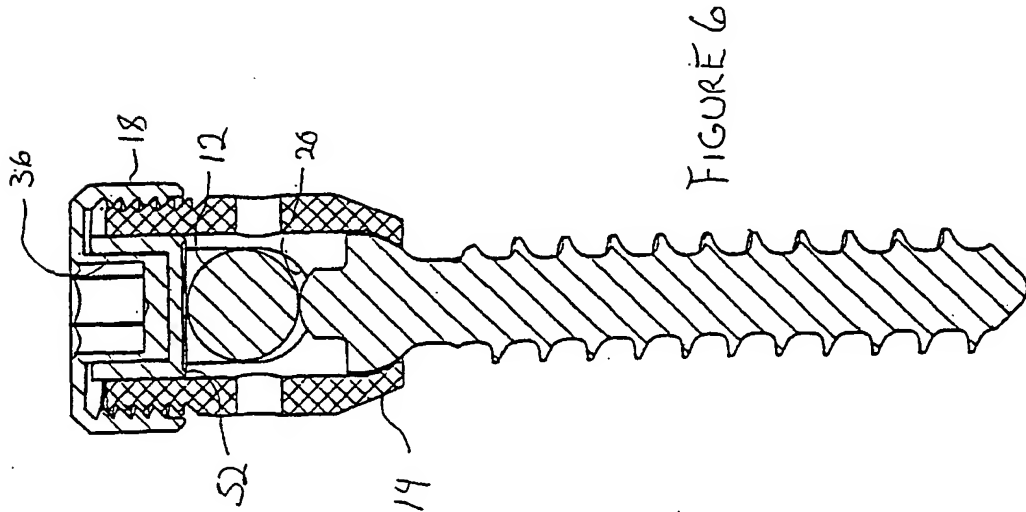
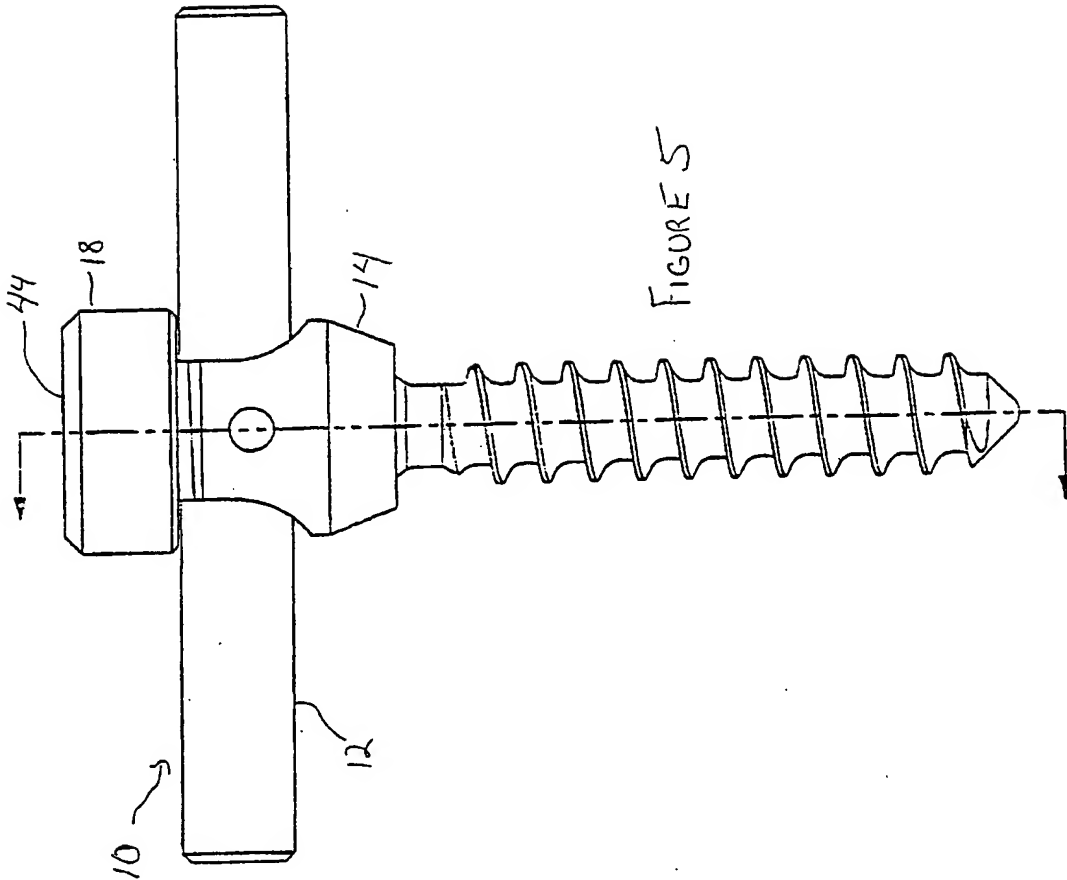


FIGURE 3



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 A61B17/70

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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Y	column 5, line 52 -column 6, line 44; figure 4	2-4
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Y	FR 2 760 963 A (ALBY ALBERT P) 25 September 1998 (1998-09-25) page 4, line 5 -page 5, line 15; figures 1,2	1-4
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Ducureau, F

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern. Patent Application No.
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